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Security Council

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S/25342
26 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As members of the Security Council are aware from paragraph 35 of my report on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) dated 21 January 1993 (S/25140), the former Chief Military Observer of the Mission returned to his country's service on 14 December 1992.

Having completed the necessary consultations, I intend to appoint as Chief Military Observer of UNAVEM II Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba (Nigeria) who, subject to the Security Council's approval, will assume his functions in Luanda as soon as it is clear that conditions exist for UNAVEM II to actively pursue the military aspects of its mandate.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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GENERAL

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26 February 1993
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 February 1993 (S/25342) concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Chris Abutu Garuba of Nigeria as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
President of the Security Council

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26 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3178th meeting, on 26 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping":

"The Security Council has continued its examination of the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111).

"The Security Council welcomes the observations contained in 'An Agenda for Peace' concerning the question of humanitarian assistance and its relationship to peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building, in particular those contained in paragraphs 29, 40 and 56 to 59. It notes that in some particular circumstances there may be a close relationship between acute needs for humanitarian assistance and threats to international peace and security.

"In this respect, the Security Council notes the Secretary-General's assessment that the impartial provision of humanitarian assistance could be of critical importance in preventive diplomacy.

"Recalling its statement on fact-finding in connection with 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24872), the Council recognizes the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations, and thus recommends that the humanitarian dimension should be incorporated in the planning and dispatching of fact-finding missions. It also recognizes the need to include this aspect in connection with information-gathering and analysis, and encourages Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General and the Governments concerned with relevant humanitarian information.

"The Security Council notes with concern the incidence of humanitarian crises, including mass displacements of population, becoming or aggravating threats to international peace and security. In this connection, it is important to include humanitarian considerations and indicators within the context of early-warning information capacities as referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 of 'An Agenda for Peace'. The Council emphasizes the role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in coordinating the activities of the various agencies and functional offices of the United Nations. It believes that this capacity should be utilized systematically at a pre-emergency phase to facilitate planning for action to assist Governments in averting crises that could affect international peace and security.

"The Security Council notes the ongoing and constructive collaboration between the United Nations and various regional arrangements and organizations, within their respective areas of competence, in identifying and addressing humanitarian emergencies, in order to solve crises in a manner appropriate to each specific situation. The Council also notes the important role which is being played by non-governmental organizations, in close cooperation with the United Nations, in the provision of humanitarian assistance in emergency situations around the world. The Council commends this cooperation and invites the Secretary-General further to explore ways in which this cooperation can be advanced in order to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to prevent and respond to emergency situations.

"The Council expresses concern about the increased incidence of deliberate obstruction of delivery of humanitarian relief and violence against humanitarian personnel, as well as misappropriation of humanitarian assistance, in many parts of the world, in particular in the former Yugoslavia, Iraq and Somalia where the Council has called for secure access to affected populations for the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance. The Council stresses the need for adequate protection of personnel involved in humanitarian operations, in accordance with relevant norms and principles of international law. The Council believes that this matter requires urgent attention.

"The Security Council believes that humanitarian assistance should help establish the basis for enhanced stability through rehabilitation and development. The Council thus notes the importance of adequate planning in the provision of humanitarian assistance in order to improve prospects for rapid improvement of the humanitarian situation. It also notes, however, that humanitarian considerations may become or continue to be relevant during periods in which the results of peacemaking and peace-keeping efforts are beginning to be consolidated. The Council thus recognizes the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from relief to development, and notes that the provision of coordinated humanitarian assistance is among the basic peace-building tools available to the Secretary-General. In particular, it fully endorses the Secretary-General's observations in paragraph 58 of 'An Agenda for Peace'

regarding the problem of land mines, and invites him to address this as a matter of special concern.

"The Security Council intends to continue its consideration of the Secretary-General's report, as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728)."

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26 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the document on crimes of genocide against the Serbs in the municipality of Metković (Republic of Croatia) 1991-1992 given to the State Commission for War Crimes.

I should be grateful if you would inform other members of the Security Council with the contents of the enclosed report.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

NEW CRIMES OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE SERBS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF METKOVIĆ 1991 - 1992

I

The municipality of Metković covers the area in South Dalmatia in the Neretva river valley, from the Adriatic Sea some 22 kilometres upstream to the town of Metković, the municipality seat.

The Serbs have lived in this area since the second half of the Seventh century. Through history, their number was decreasing, at first as a result of proselytism exercised by the Roman Catholic Church and the Catholic State of Venetia and Austria, and then during the Second World War, from 1941 to 1945, as a result of the Ustashi crime of genocide committed by the authorities of the fascist Independent State of Croatia which had previously declared war to the Western Allies.

During the Second World War, over 600 Serbs of the area were brutally murdered by the Croatian Ustashi authorities, mainly at the well-known place of execution "under the poplar-tree" in the vicinity of Opuzen, in the Ustashi concentration camp of Jasenovac and other locations. The largest number of victims were from the Serbs village of Glušci near Metković. 41% of the Serbs from this village died a martyr's death in the Ustashi Jasenovac death camp. Among them, 47 were children, 17 of whom were infants born in the period 1941 to 1944, 20 were girls and young women and 23 were elderly women, some very old, ill and apoplectic.

All victims of the Ustashi crime of genocide were murdered only because there sere Serbs and of Serbian-Orthodox religion.

II

After the secession of Croatia from Yugoslavia and after admission of Croatia to membership in the United Nations in particular, the Croatian authorities in the municipality of Metković renewed their terror against the Serbs, just like the terror against the Serb that has been renewed in the entire territory of Croatia. At first, the terror was manifested in threats of all kinds, dismissals from employment, taking away to forced labour for military purposes, restriction of movement, prevention of engagement in private catering, trade and handicraft businesses, prevention of land cultivation and harvesting, arrest and detention of civilians only because they were Serbs and of Orthodox religion, expulsion from their forefathers' homes, plundering of flats and business premises, shooting at Serb houses and demolition and burning down of buildings and Serb places of worship - Orthodox churches and cemeteries.

Considering that in 1991-1992 there were no war operations in the area of the municipality of Metković, the crimes which were committed and are still being committed by the Croatian authorities undoubtedly have the character of the crime of genocide defined by the Convention of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on 9 December 1948.

The anti-Serb terror and demolition and burning down of residential houses and business premises of Serbs, carried out by the Croatian authorities in the municipality of Metković, are aimed at expelling the Serbs from the area and preventing them from ever coming back, whereas demolition of Orthodox churches and cemeteries is aimed at destroying the national and spiritual belonging and historical memory of the Serbs. The system of burning down and demolition carried out by the Croatian authorities is aimed at uprooting any remembrance of the past and making any future survival of the Serbs impossible in the municipality of Metković.

In the municipality of Metković, the Serbs have lived in the town of Metković itself and in the villages of Glušci, Kremena and Mihalj. They did not belong to any political parties, were not members of any military units and did not take part in any armed operations or preparations for any such actions.

III

On 9 May, 1992, the Croatian authorities arrested 19 Serbs from the Serb village of Glušci on charges of "armed rebellion against the Croatian state", although there had not been any rebellion whatsoever. They were all honest people who worked hard to support their families. The arrest and fabricated accusations were aimed at making it impossible for the rest of Serbs, elderly men, women and children, to remain in the village where Serbs had lived for centuries, indicating the resolve of the Croatian authorities to carry out ethnic cleansing and make the village disappear.

- The following Serbs from the village of Glušci were arrested and prosecuted:

1 ARNAUT SLOBODAN, late Ilija, born 1947,
2 ARNAUT SIMO, lt. Stanko, born 1952,
3 ARNAUT VASO, lt. Stanko, born 1955,
4 BOJBAŠA NEDJO, lt. Pero, born 1937,
5 BOJBAŠA MILORAD, lt. Mijo, born 1955,
6 BOJBAŠA JOVO, Nikola, born 1954,
7 BOJBAŠA DJORDJE, Jovo, born 1954,
8 BOJBAŠA NIKOLA, lt. Andrija, born 1947,
9 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Nikola, born 1937,

/...

10 BOJBAŠA ANDRIJA, Boško, born 1966,
11 BOJBAŠA MILAN, Boško, born 1968,
12 BOJBAŠA DJORDJE, Boško, born 1970,
13 PUCAR SIMO, Boško, born 1954,
14 PUCAR DANILO, Pero, born 1949,
15 STANIĆ BOŠKO, lt. Boško, born 1921,
16 VUKOVIĆ MOMO, Simo, born 1954,
17 VUKOVIĆ JOVO, Marko, born 1961,
18 VUKOVIĆ JOVO, lt. Jovo, born 1961,
19 VUKOVIĆ RADOVAN, lt. Jovo, born 1968.

The arrested villagers were first imprisoned in Metković, then in Split and Šibenik. After the agreement on the exchange of prisoners of war was reached between the FR of Yugoslavia and Croatia, the Croatian authorities brought the arrested villagers from Glušci to the village of Nemetine near Osijek, on 14 August 1992, in order to exchange them for Croatian soldiers who had been captured in battles. The authorities had dressed these Serb civilians intended for the exchange in uniforms of the Yugoslav Army, in order to deceive the international public, as if captured soldiers were being exchanged, whereas in exchange, they did get captured Croatian soldiers, including some notorious war criminals, like Manda Matić.

Of the 19 Serb civilians from the village of Glušci brought for the exchange, 12 accepted to be transferred to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and 7 decided not to accept the exchange, hoping that the Croatian authorities would release them and let them go back to their village. But, the Croatian authorities sent them back to prison in Šibenik, where they were kept for 56 more days before they were allowed to return to their village on 9 October 1992. No guilt of the imprisoned Serbs was ever proved. After five months of imprisonment, they were acquitted, but the verdict has no practical meaning since the exchanged cannot to go back to their homes.

- The following Serbs 1) from the village of Glušci were retained in prison for 56 more days after they had refused to be exchanged:

1 ARNAUT SLOBODAN, lt. Ilija, born 1947,
2 ARNAUT SIMO, lt. Stanko, born 1952,
3 BOJBAŠA NEDJO, lt. Pero, born 1937,
4 BOJBAŠA NIKOLA, lt. Andrija, born 1947,
5 PUCAR DANILO, Pero, born 1949,
6 STANIĆ BOŠKO, lt. Boško, born 1921,
7 VUKOVIĆ JOVO, lt. Jovo, born 1961.

IV

Immediately after the secession of Croatia from Yugoslavia, the Croatian authorities in the municipality of Metković started to expel Serbs from enterprises and institutions wherein they were employed. The following Serbs were expelled from work:

1 ARNAUT LUKA, Lazo, employed in "INA-PLIN",
2 ARNUAT DANILO, lt. Luka, employed in "Coca-Cola",
3 ARNAUT VASO, lt. Stanko, employed in "Razvitak",
4 BOJBAŠA NIKOLA, Jovo, employed in "Komunalno",
5 BOJBAŠA BRANKA, wife of Nikola, employed in "Razvitak",
6 BOJBAŠA ŽARKO, Jovo, employed in "Razvitak",
7 BOJBAŠA DUŠAN, Nikola, employed in PIK "Neretva",
8 BOJBAŠA RANKO, Jovo, employed in PIK "Neretva",
9 BOJBAŠA NIKA, wife of Ranko, employed in PIK "Neretva",

10 BOJBAŠA PREDRAG, Jovo, employed in "Razvitak",
11 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Nikola, employed in PIK "Neretva",
12 BOJBAŠA MILAN, Boško, employed in "Razvitak",
13 BOJBAŠA SIMO, lt. Mijo, employed in "Energoinvest",
14 BOJBAŠS MILA, wife of Simo, employed in the community health centre,
15 ĆELIĆ MILOVAN, Djuradj, employed in "Razvitak",
16 KADIJEVIĆ BRANKO, Milan, employed in PIK "Neretva",
17 PAČIĆ MIROSLAV, lt. Mić, employed in "DVD Metković",
18 PAČIĆ ILKO, Jovo, teacher in the primary school,
19 POPOVAC SINIŠA, Pero, employed in the Metković mill,
20 ROMOVIĆ DUŠAN, Milovan, president of the court,
21 ROMOVIĆ DUŠANKA, wife of Dušan, teacher in the Secondary (Grammer) School,
22 STANIĆ ŽIVKA, wife of Milan, employed in "Poduh",
23 VLAČIĆ DRAGICA, wife of Voja, employed in "Elektroneretva",
24 VUKOVIĆ JOVO, Marko, employed in "Razvitak".

- At the same time, private catering, trade and handicraft businesses were made impossible for:

25 ARNAUT PERO, Luka, whose coffee bar was torn down,
26 ARNAUT ANA, wife of Pera, who worked in the coffee bar,
27 ARNAUT NEBOJŠA, Pavo, whose restaurant was torn down,
28 ARNAUT JUGOSLAV, Pavo, whose shop was torn down,
29 TOMA GOJKOVIĆ, goldsmith,
30 KADIJEVIĆ LUKA, lt. Jovo, who owned a Snack Bar,
31 KNEŽIĆ MILOŠ, Špiro, whose restaurant was torn down,
32 POPOVAC SRETEN, Spasoje, who worked in the snack bar.

V

- In the 1991-1992, 70 families with 183 members were expelled by the Croatian authorities from the municipality of Metković. According to the available data, which are incomplete, the following Serbs were expelled:

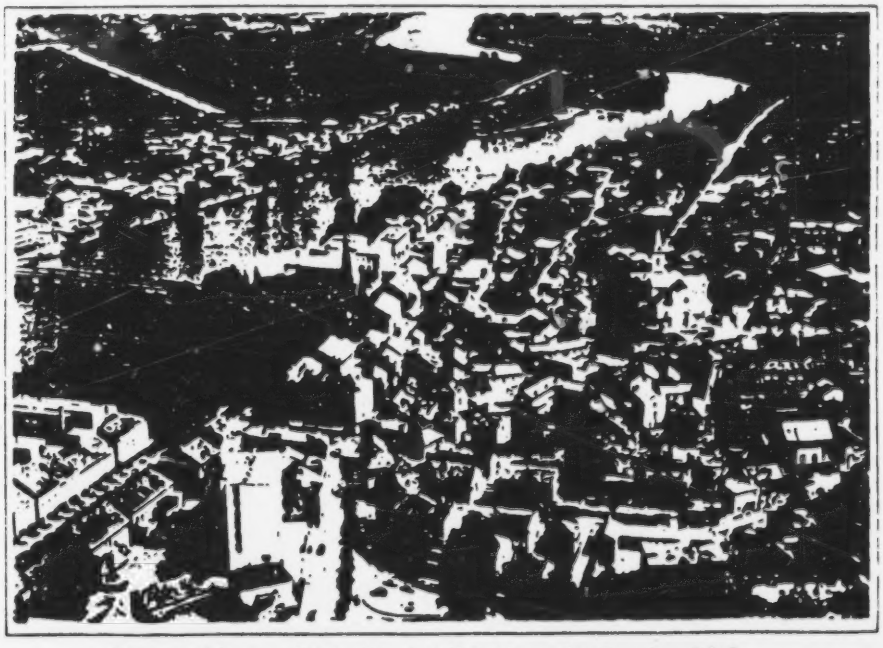
1 ARNAUT PERO, Luka, with wife and two children,
2 ARNAUT NEBOJŠA, Pavo, with his wife,
3 ARNAUT JUGOSLAV, Pavo,
4 ARNAUT JOVANKA, Nedjo,
5 ARNAUT ILIJA, Vida, with his wife and three children,
6 ARNAUT LUKA with his wife,
7 ARNAUT JOVO with his wife and two children,
8 ARNAUT LAZO with his wife,
9 ARNAUT DANILO, lt. Luka, with his wife and two children,
10 ARNAUT VASO, lt. Stanko,
11 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Nikola with his wife,
12 BOJBAŠA NIKOLA, Jovo, with his wife and four children,
13 BOJBAŠA ŽARKO, Jovo, with his wife and three children,
14 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Jovo, with his wife and child,
15 BOJBAŠA DJORDJE, Jovo,
16 BOJBAŠA MARKO, Jovo, with his wife,
17 BOJBAŠA ILIJA, Mijo, with his wife and child,
18 BOJBAŠA DUŠAN, Nikola,
19 BOJBAŠA BOSA, widow of Djordje,
20 BOJBAŠA RANKO, Jovo, with his wife and child,
21 BOJBAŠA PREDRAG and MILE, Jovo,
22 BOJBAŠA JOVO, PERO and ALEKSANDRA, Nedjo,
23 BOJBAŠA JOVO, Nikola, with his wife and four children,
24 BOJBAŠA MILORAD, lt. Mijo, with his wife and three children,
25 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Nikola,
26 BOJBAŠA ANDRIJA, Boško, with his wife,
27 BOJBAŠA MILAN and DJORDJE, Boško,
28 BOJBAŠA MILADIN and TIHOSAVA, Nikola,
29 BOJBAŠA SIMO, lt. Mijo, with his wife and a child,
30 BOJBAŠA MIJO, Simo, with his wife,
31 ĆELIĆ DJURADJ with his wife,
32 ĆELIĆ MILOVAN, Djuradj, with his wife,
33 GARAČA BOŠKO with his wife and child,
34 GOJKOVIĆ TOMA with his wife and two children,
35 JOKIĆ MILAN with his wife and two children,
36 KADIJEVIĆ LUKA, lt. Jovo, with his wife and two children,
37 KADIJEVIĆ LUKA, Mladen, with his wife and child,
38 KADIJEVIĆ JOVO, Peko, with his wife,
39 KADIJEVIĆ MARINKO, Luka,
40 KADIJEVIĆ VANJA, Djordje,
41 KADIJEVIĆ NIKOLA, Simo,
42 KADIJEVIĆ BRANKO, Milan,
43 KNEŽIĆ ŽELJKO, Tomo,
44 KNEŽIĆ MILOVAN, Špiro, with his wife and two children,
45 KNEŽIĆ MIJO, lt. Mirko, with his wife,
46 KNEŽIĆ RANKO, lt. Špiro, with his wife,
47 KNEŽIĆ MILOŠ, Špiro,
48 KNEŽIĆ KRSTO, Špiro, with his wife and child,
49 KOSIĆ RADIVOJE with his wife and two children,
50 LAKETA RADOSLAV (priest) with his wife and two children,
51 LAKIĆ GORDANA and JOVO, Mitar,
52 LIKIĆ PERO, lt. Dušan, with his wife, two children and mother,
53 POPOVAC STANA, widow of Nikola and her grandchild,
54 POPOVAC NIKOLA, lt. Špiro,
55 POPOVAC SRETEN, Spasoje, with his wife and two children,
56 PAČIĆ MIROSLAV, lt. Mića, with his wife and four children,
57 PAČIĆ ILKO, Jovo,
58 PUCAR MILAN (Gašo) with his wife and child,
59 PUCAR LAZO, lt. Milo,
60 PUCAR SIMO, Boško,
61 PUCAR ALEKSANDAR, Nikola,
62 RADJENOVIĆ RAJKO with his wife and child,
63 ROMOVIĆ DUŠAN, Milan, with his wife and two children,

64 STANIĆ MILAN, Boško, with his wife and four children,
65 ŠUKOVEZ BRANKO, lt. Veljko,
66 VLAČIĆ SOFIJA, widow of Ilija,
67 VLAČIĆ VOJO, lt. Nikola, with his wife and three children,
68 VUKOVIĆ MOMO, Simo, with his wife and two children,
69 VUKOVIĆ JOVO, Marko,
70 VUKOVIĆ RADOVAN, lt. Jovo.

VI

■ **The Demolished or burnt down finished residential houses and other buildings in the town of Metković are owned by:**

1 ARNAUT PERO, Luka, coffee bar of cca 36 m² at 4 Stjepana Filipovića Street,
2 ARNAUT NEBOJŠA, Pavo, and KNEŽEVIĆ MILOŠ, restaurant of cca 200 m² on the big market
3 ARNAUT JUGOSLAV, Pavo, residential house of about 350 m² in the area of Božina bb and shop of cca 40 m² at the big market,
4 ARNAUT VASO, lt. Stanko, residential house of cca 160 m² at 94 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
5 ARNAUT ILIJA, Vida, residential house of cca 230 m² at 63 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
6 BOJBAŠA NIKOLA, Jovo, residential house of cca 240 m² at 99 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
7 BOJBAŠA ŽARKO, Jovo, residential house of cca 240 m² at 101 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
8 BOJBAŠA BOSA, widow of Djordje, residential house of cca 150 m² at 28 Father Ante Gabrić St.,
9 BOJBAŠA MIJO, Simo, residential house of cca 250 m² in the area of Pržina bb,
10 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Jovo, residential house of cca 280 m² at 35 Petra Krešimira IV,
11 BOJBAŠA JOVO and NIKOLA, lt. Jovo, residential house of cca 280 m² at 55 Father Ante Gabrić St.,
12 BOJBAŠA DJORDJE, Jovo, residential house of cca 280 m² at 60 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
13 BOJBAŠA NIKOLA, lt. Jovo, residential house of cca 280 m² at 96 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
14 BOJBAŠA NEDJO, lt. Pero, residential house of cca 120 m² at 1 Petra Krešimira IV,
15 BOJBAŠA DJOKO, lt. Milka, residential house of cca 150 m² at 49 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
16 GOJKOVIĆ TOMO, residential house of cca 270 m² in the area of Pržina bb,
17 KNEŽIĆ JOVO, residential house of cca 360 m² in the area of Božina bb,
18 PAČIĆ MIROSLAV, lt. Mića, residential house of cca 340 m² at 3 Jeovci St.,
19 PAČIĆ NIKO, lt. Mićo, residential house of cca 240 m² at 10 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
20 POKRAJAC MILORAD, Marko, residential house of cca 160 m² in the area of Nevolaje bb,
21 VLAČIĆ VOJA and LJUBO, lt. Nikola, residential house of cca 200 m² at 9a Father Ante Gabrić St.,
22 VUKOVIĆ ILINKA, residential house of cca 80 m² at Vrbovci bb St.,
23 VUKOVIĆ MOMO, Simo, residential house of cca 180 m², Vrbovci bb St.,



Panorama of the town of Metković in which 38 Serb houses have been demolished

Burnt and mined houses of Vojo and Ljubo VLAČIĆ, lt. Nikola, in the centre of Metković, at 9 and 9a Father Ante Gabrić St. The house at No. 9a was burnt in the night of 1-2 July 1992. The house at No. 9 was mined in the night of 6-7 November 1992.

24 ARNAUT ŠPIRO, lt. Ilija, stable with a cow in Jeovci bb St.,
25 KNEŽEVIĆ RATKO, Luka, stable cca 60 m² in the area of Bočina bb St.,
26 ČUPURDIJA DUŠAN, economy building of cca 30 m² at IV bb Petra Krešimira St. (the area of Vrbovci),
27 KNEŽIĆ ANDJA, lt. Krsto, economic building with cca 160 m² at 53 Father Ante Gabrić St.

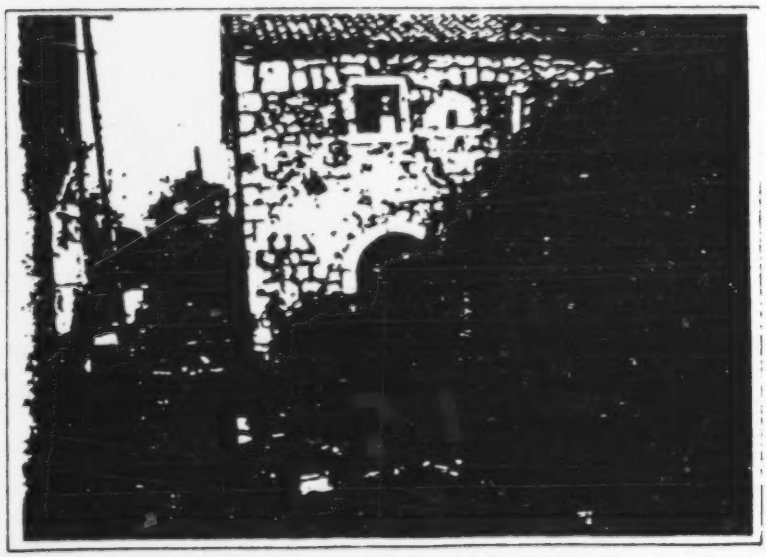
■ **The demolished unifinished residential houses and othe buildings in the town of Metković are owned by:**

1 KADUEVIĆ DUŠAN, Mijo, residential house with cca 300 m² at 6b Jeovci St.,
2 PUCA SIMO, Boško, residential house of cca 240 m² at bb Petra Krešimira IV St. (the area of Klad),
3 BOJBAŠA ANDRIJA, Boško, residential house of cca 100 m², in the area of Pržina bb St.,

View of the peninsula of Brijeg and the village of Kremena

4 ŠUKOVEZ STEVA, lt. Pera, residential house of cca 200 m² at 6a Jeovci St.,

5 VLAČIĆ VOJO and LJUBO, lt. Nikola, residential economy building of cca 700 m² at 9 Father Ante Gabrić St.



The houses in the Serb village of Kremena which were torn down in 1992. The entire village with 23 houses has been demolished

■ **The partly demolished or damaged residential houses and other buildings in the town of Metković are owned by:**

1 ARNAUT JOVO, lt. Luka, residential house of cca 220 m² at 69 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
2 ARNAUT NEDJO, Jovo, residential house of cca 220 m² at 82 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
3 KNEŽIĆ RATKO, Luka, residential house of cca 200 m² in the area of Božina bb,
4 KNEŽIĆ ŠPIRO, lt. Krsta, residential house of cca 300 m² in the area of Božina bb,
5 VLAČIĆ SOFIJA, widow of Ilija, residential house of cca 120 m² at 67 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
6 ARNAUT ILIJA, Špiro, residential house of cca 150 m² at 8 Jeovci St.

■ **The demolished residential houses in the village of Kremena:**

1 KNEŽIĆ MIJO, lt. Mirko, new building of cca 100 m²,
2 KADIJEVIĆ MIJO "Baća", new building of cca 80 m²,
3 KADIJEVIĆ RISTO, new building of cca 80 m²,
4 About 20 old residential houses of Kadijević's and Knežić's.

By the end of 1992, in the town of Metković and the village of Kremena, 61 residential houses, business premises and economy buildings of the Serbs were demolished or partly torn down by the Croatian authorities. Most of the houses were modern buildings, with all modern conveniences and installations, many with floor heating. The finished buildings were furnished with modern furniture, household appliances and other amenities of a modern household. Garages of many buildings housed passenger cars, agricultural machinery (tractors, motor cultivators, sprinklers, etc.) and other agricultural implements.

All the demolished and damaged houses had been previously completely plundered.

VII

■ **The residential buildings and apartments moved in by force in the town of Metković**

The Croatian authorities in Metković and soldiers of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) forcibly moved in new tenants in 10 residential houses and apartments of the following Serbs in the town of Metković:

1 ARNAUT VIDA, Ilija, residential house at 63 Petra Krešimira IV St. After moving out, the building was plundered and then pulled down and burnt,
2 ARNAUT VASO, lt. Stanko, residential house at 94 Petra Krešimira IV St. After moving out, the building was plundered and pulled down,
3 BOJBAŠA JOVO, lt. Jovo, residential house at 35 Petra Krešimira IV St. After moving out, the building was plundered and pulled down,
4 ČELIĆ DJURADJ, apartment at 6/II Bana Jelačića Square,
5 GARAČA BOŠKO, apartment at 6 Stjepana Filipovića St.,
6 JOKIĆ MILOVANA, apartment at 6/III Bana Jelačića Square,
7 KOSIĆ RADIVOJ, apartment at 6/V Bana Jelačića Square,
8 POPOVAC NIKOLA, lt. Špiro, residential house at 14 Petra Krešimira IV St. After moving out, the building was plundered,
9 RADJENOVIĆ RAJKA, apartment in the "Mikačić" building,
10 VLAČIĆ SOFIJA, widow of Ilija, residential house at 67 Petra Krešimira IV St. After moving out, the building was plundered and then partly pulled down.

■ **The residential buildings moved in by force in the village of Kremena are owned by:**

1 KNEŽIĆ MIJO, lt. Mirko, residential house which was plundered and then pulled down after being moved out,
2 KADIJEVIĆ MIJA (Baća), residential house which was plundered and then pulled down after being moved out,
3 KADIJEVIĆ RISTO, residential house which was plundered and then pulled down after being moved out.

■ **The residential houses of the following Serbs in the town of Metković were shot at:**

Unidentified soldiers of the Croatian Armed Forces disturbed the Serbs in Metković also by shooting at the following houses at night, when the residents were inside with their families:

1 PAČIĆ DRAGAN, lt. Mićo, 97 Petra Krešimira IV St.,
2 FILIĆ NOVICA in the area of bb Nokat,
3 VUKOVIĆ ANDJELKO, JOVO, bb Petra Krešimira IV St. (the area of Klade).

VIII

■ **Demolished and damaged Serbian-Orthodox churches and cemeteries**

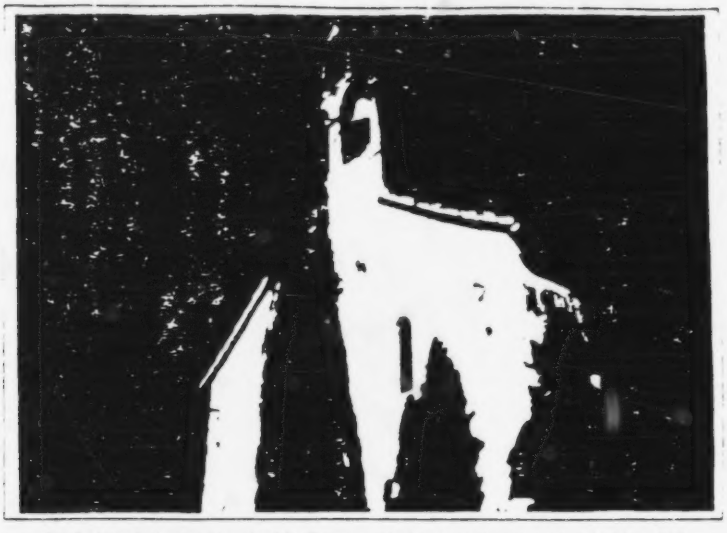
The Croatian authorities in the municipality of Metković pulled down to the ground the Serbian-Orthodox Church of St. George in Metković and mined and damaged the Serbian-Orthodox Church of St. Spiridon in the village of Kremena and demolished the cemetery around it.

1. The Serbian-Orthodox Church of St. George in Metković was pulled down by the Croatian authorities on 31 May 1992. Some graves around the church were also damaged by the mining.

The church was built in 1851 on the foundations of a much older church. The entire church interior was covered with frescos representing figures of Christian saints, painted by academic painters Marko Ilić, deacon, and Dragan Marunić, from Belgrade. The church had a beautiful iconostatis, a work by the artist Vojislav Bilbija.

The church was built in 1862 on the peninsula of "Brijeg" overlooking the Neretva Strait on the Adriatic Sea. Together with it, many graves and tombstones were pulled down. Croatian soldiers shot at tombstones and open tombs.

The Serbian-Orthodox Church of St. Spiridon and the cemetery in the village of Kremena which were damaged and torn down in June 1992



The Serbian-Orthodox Church of St. George in Metković was demolished on 31 May 1992

The demolition of Serbian-Orthodox churches in the Municipality of Metković is aimed at destroying the spiritual belonging and historical memory of the Serbs, uprooting the traces of their existence in the Neretva valley, whereas genocidal and vandal crimes are intended to ethically cleanse from Serbs the area which they settled in mid Seventh century, at the time of Byzantine Czar Iraqly (who ruled from 610 to 641), as confirmed by the historical documents, such as Franconian annals from the year 822 and the comprehensive work of the Byzantine Czar Constantine VII Porphirogenite (905-951) "De administrando imperio", chapters 30, 33, 34 and 35 in particular.

Serbian-Orthodox Church of St. Spiridon in the village of Kremena was mined and partly pulled down by the Croatian authorities in June 1992.

Photographed relief of the area of the municipality of Metković

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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26 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the Report of the Serbian Council Information Center regarding the abuse of human and ethnic rights, destruction of property and expulsions of ethnic Serbs from Croatia 1991-1992, given to the State Commission for War Crimes.

I should be grateful if you would inform other members of the Security Council with the contents of the enclosed Report.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

REPORT OF THE SERBIAN COUNCIL INFORMATION CENTER REGARDING ABUSE OF HUMAN AND ETHNIC RIGHTS, DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND EXPULSIONS OF ETHNIC SERBS FROM CROATIA 1991-1992

Chapter II: DISMISSAL FROM WORK OF ETHNIC SERB EMPLOYEES FOR REFUSING TO SIGN LOYALTY PLEDGES TO THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND BECAUSE OF THEIR POLITICAL CONVICTIONS

During 1991 and in early 1992, in Croatia, several tens of thousands of ethnic Serbs were forced by various forms of pressure to leave their jobs, and in parts of Croatia which were not directly involved in war operations. The campaign of dismissing ethnic Serbs from work in state-owned and socially-owned companies and institutions changed in form only, but ever since the spring of 1991, it did not die down or stop. The Croatian authorities attempted to conceal this and to give these dismissals of ethnic Serbs some form of legal norms in order to avoid pressure from the international community. This was most frequently done using false company bankruptcies, or by dismissing ethnic Serbs for alleged 'inexcusable absence from work for two days in sequence'. The decisions on this were made by Crisis headquarters on basis of the *Regulation on work relations ... in cases of war or immediate danger to the independence and unity of the Republic of Croatia*. Many ethnic Serbs were dismissed from work even in cases when their companies or institutions during the time of their alleged absence in fact did not operate at all.

The most drastic form of pressure on ethnic Serbian employees was the forced signing of loyalty pledges to the Croat authorities and heads of state. Employees who refused to sign these pledges were dismissed from work (see Annex I, doc. No. 1 and 2). The campaign to sign these pledges of loyalty began in spring of 1991 and was conducted in many companies and government institutions, including large systems, such as the national post office. The Helsinki Watch, whose findings regarding human rights in individual countries should be taken quite seriously, has gathered data on this campaign in ten Croatian companies, and in their letter to Mr. Franjo Tudjman dated February 13, 1992 they condemned such practices. At the same time, they called upon Croat authorities on both the republican and local levels to take steps to stop such campaigns from happening again and to punish those who demanded that employees signed these pledges. This demand was motivated by the fact that dismissing employees from work for not signing such pledges of loyalty is in fact a breach of the human right to free speech.

The Serbian Council Information Center has gathered considerable data on such practices within the administrative borders of Croatia. On basis of this data, a part of which is presented herein in Annex I, we have come to the conclusion that Croat authorities have stopped demanding that such pledges

be signed, but have not stopped dismissing ethnic Serbs from work. Assumptions that they are not loyal citizens of Croatia, even if they have not taken part in armed resistance of the Serbian people to Croat authorities, were based on their ethnic background alone, or as amply demonstrated by the municipality of Daruvar, on basis of the political views of certain Serbs only.

Harassment of ethnic Serbs in the municipality of Daruvar and their dismissal from work, assumed drastic forms in early 1992, when the Croatian armed forces in conjunction with the local chapter of the Croat Democratic Union - CDU (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica - HDZ) published a booklet titled "Who's who in Daruvar", with 6,521 names of ethnic Serbs 18 years old and over in 31 settlements belonging to the Daruvar municipality. This was related to a voting list compiled by the Serbian Democratic Party - SDP (Srpska demokratska stranka - SDS) in conjunction with a vote taken by ethnic Serbs of Daruvar requesting cultural autonomy for the ethnic Serbs in Croatia, conducted in late August and early September 1990. The fact that someone's name was published in the said booklet, printed on a poster or mentioned on the local radio program, was sufficient for the Croat authorities to include these people on lists for dismissal from work (see Annex I, doc. No. 7). In some decisions for dismissal, it was explicitly stated that the employee was being dismissed from work because his or her name was on the voting list (see Annex I, doc. No. 3-6), and that this was the basis for assuming that they voted for Serbian autonomy. In case of appeals regarding such decisions, the employees were required to obtain from the Croatian Ministry of internal affairs a certificate that the given person and members of his or her immediate family did not vote on the referendum for autonomy.

Subsequent analyses of data regarding dismissal of ethnic Serbs from work in Croatia because of assumed disloyalty or political views, which will be made when the process of gathering and compiling data on this is over, will show the true magnitude of this process and its influence on the social status of a considerable part of ethnic Serbian population and ethnic relations in individual parts of Croatia. At this time, it may be concluded with certainty that many refugees from urban parts of Croatia, whose share in the total number of refugees is almost one half, have left their previous domiciles not only because of harassment, but also because of the fact that the Croat authorities have forced them to leave by dismissing them from work and by declaring them to be disloyal citizens.

Enclosed: Annex I, doc. No. 1-7, Annex II, doc. No. 1-2

Annex II

Dismissing from work employees of ethnic Serbian background for refusing to sign an oath of loyalty to the Republic of Croatia and for their political activity

Document No. 1

Electrode and Light Alloys Factory (TEF)
Šibenik
No.: VI/IN/DK/
Date: 07.05.1991

On basis of Article 119, paragraph 1, of the Regulations of labor relations of the TEF company of Šibenik, on May 7 1991, we have adopted a

Decision

on terminating employment

1. Employee DRAGOVIĆ VESELIN, PETAR, staff No. 4842, unit 109, employed on the post of CRANE OPERATOR, ceases to be an employee of the TEF company of Šibenik on May 5 1991, because he refused to sign a written declaration of loyalty to the Republic of Croatia.

2. A demand for labor rights protection does not postpone this decision.

EXPLANATION

The above employee refused to sign the declaration which, according to the decision adopted by the extraordinary meeting of company staff and the Workers' council of the company, held on May 3 1991, all company employees were obliged to sign, and by means of which they pledge personal allegiance to the sovereign and wholesome Republic of Croatia.

Given that failure to sign this declaration also means that the employee in question does not recognize the order and legal bodies of the Republic of Croatia, its Constitution and laws, and accordingly regulations regarding labor relations, the said person ceases to be a company employee.

Such behavior also promotes intolerance among company staff, endangers regular production processes, threatens employee security and property integrity, and therefore a decision has been adopted as noted above.

Note on legal advice: the employee in question may submit an appeal against this decision within 15 days from the day the decisions is delivered to him/her against violation of labor rights to the company Workers' council.

Delivered to:
1. The Addressee
2. Personnel Department
3. Department manager
4. Company manager
(Official stamp)

Company manager,
Petar Rajević, B.Sc. (Eng.)

/...

Document No.2

Electrode and Light Alloys Factory (TEF)
Šibenik
No.: 4/UN/DK
Date: 07.05.1991

On basis of Article 113, paragraph 1, of the Regulations of labor relations of the TEF company of Šibenik, on May 7 1991, we have adopted a

Decision

on terminating employment

1. Employee BARDIJAN SLIŠ, ate PAVLA, staff No. 865, unit 251, employed on the post of DRIVER "C" AND "D" CATEGORY, ceases to be an employee of the TEF company of Šibenik on May 5 1991, because he refused to sign a written declaration of loyalty to the Republic of Croatia.

2. A demand for labor rights protection does not postpone this decision.

EXPLANATION

The above employee refused to sign the declaration which, according to the decision adopted by the extraordinary meeting of company staff and the Workers' council of the company, held on May 3 1991, all company employees were obliged to sign, and by means of which they pledge personal allegiance to the sovereign and wholesome Republic of Croatia.

Given that failure to sign the declaration also means that the employee in question does not recognize the state and legal bodies of the Republic of Croatia, its Constitution and laws, and accordingly regulations regarding labor relations, the said person ceases to be a company employee.

Such behavior also promotes intolerance among company staff, endangers regular production processes, threatens employee security and property integrity, and therefore a decision has been adopted as noted above.

Note on legal advice: the employee in question may submit a complaint against this decision within 15 days from the day the decision is delivered to him/her against violation of labor rights to the company Workers' council.

Delivered to:
1. The Addressee
2. Personnel Department
3. Department manager
4. Company manager
Official stamp

Company manager,
Petar Rajević, B.Sc. (Eng.)

Document No. 3

Republic of Croatia
Municipality of Daruvar
Government Trustee

Class: 112-01/92-01/08
Doc. No.: 2111-07-01-92-1

Daruvar, January 8, 1992

On basis of Article 5 of the Decision on taking special measures in the municipality of Daruvar and the Decision on appointing the Trustee of the Republic of Croatia in the municipality of Daruvar (National paper of the RH, No. 44/91), and Article 350, paragraph 1, item 10 of the Law on adopting the Law on management (National paper of the RH, No. 53a/91), after conducting disciplinary procedures against the named employee, the Trustee of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in the municipality of Daruvar adopted this

Decision

MIHAJLOVIĆ MILENA, born on December 22, 1949, living in Daruvar, Radićeva 9, employed by the municipality of Daruvar in its secretariat for economy, as a "higher professional staff member - statistician"

is guilty

for providing her general ID data and signature, sometime between August 19 and September 2, 1990, for the benefit of the demand to join the municipality of Daruvar with the Independent Autonomous Region of Krayina, based on the decision made by the Serbian National Council on July 31, 1990, thereby expressing her attitude of enmity towards the Republic of Croatia, which requires the breaking up of Croatia for the benefit of Serbia.

Therefore, she expressed an attitude of enmity which is in collision with the principles of morality and behavior and which causes insecurity and anger in other staff members.

The employee thereby committed a grave breach of work discipline as defined by Article 350, paragraph 1, item 10 of the Law on adopting the Law on management, and accordingly she is subject to this

DISCIPLINARY MEASURE
of terminating employment as of January 8, 1992

Explanation

Defendant Mihajlović Milena was employed by the municipal government of Daruvar.

She is charged for having signed under number 994 the demand to join the municipality of Daruvar with the Krayina. Upon interrogation, she stated that she signed no petitions and that this was the first

she ever heard about it. My place is in Croatia, I was born here and I want to live here. Throughout the war against Croatia I have lived and worked in Daruvar. Mihajlović Petar is my husband, and Mihajlović Ljubiša and Slobodan are my sons. They were born in 1969 and 1971. I have no special suspicions as to who could have given my personal data for including my entire family as signees of the said petition.

Such defence is unfounded.

The defendant is an intellectual who worked in a body of the Government of Croatia, from which it received her salary and as such, she had to know that she was living in the Republic of Croatia, that this republic has its constitution and laws and that nobody, beside its legal bodies, is authorized to initiate referendums. The demand to secede the municipality of Daruvar from the Republic of Croatia should make it clear to all in their right mind that this cannot be done without violence and bloodshed. Because of this, she is responsible for all consequences suffered by the Croatian and other peoples during the last few months.

One cannot accept the claim that the defendant has not signed the said petition and does not know who signed her, her husband and their sons on it, with exact dates of birth of all of them, which could not have been done without her knowledge and permission by any third party.

It is obvious that this deed of the defendant had caused revolt and mistrust of other employees of the municipality and general public.

In consequence with the above, the Trustee of the Government of the Republic of Croatia for the municipality of Daruvar has made the above decision.

Legal advice

The employee has the right to appeal against this decision to the Ministry of justice and state management of the Republic of Croatia in Zagreb within 8 days of receiving this decision. The appeal is to be submitted in two copies to this body, and a statement can be put on record with the municipal bodies in Daruvar.

TO BE DELIVERED TO:
1. Mihajlović Milena, Daruvar
2. Accounts dept.
3. Personnel files
4. Notice board
5. Archives

ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES TRUSTEE

Branko Majcen

Document No. 4

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA GOVERNMENT TRUSTEE
FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF DARUVAR

Class: 112-01/92-01/10
Off. No.: 2111-07-01-92-1

Daruvar, January 8, 1992

On basis of Article 5 of the Decision on undertaking special measures in the municipality of Daruvar and the Decision on appointing the Government of the Republic of Croatia Trustee for the Municipality of Daruvar (National paper of the RH, No. 44/91), and Article 350, paragraph 1, item 10 of the Law on taking over the management (National paper of the RH, No. 53a/91), and on basis of an investigation conducted against the employee, the Government of the Republic of Croatia Trustee for the Municipality of Daruvar hereby adopts a

DECISION

LUKIĆ VOJO, born on January 26 1962, with residence in Gornji Daruvar house No. 52, employed by the Municipality of Daruvar, Department of Land and Geodetic Operations, on the post of acting manager is found

guilty

of supplying on an undetermined date between August 19 and September 2 1990 his personal ID data and his signature for adding the municipality of Daruvar to the Independent Autonomous Region of Krayina, on basis of the decision adopted by the Serbian national council on July 31 1990, which thereby expressed its desire to secede and join that part with Serbia.

Therefore, he expressed an attitude of enmity which is in collision with accepted moral and behavior norms and causes insecurity and ill feeling in other employees.

The said employee thereby did commit a grave breach of his work duties as per Article 350, Paragraph 1, item 10 of the Law on taking over the management, and therefore we hereby issue the following

Disciplinary measure

regarding termination of employment as of January 1 1992

EXPLANATION

The accused Lukić Vojo was an employee of the Municipality of Daruvar administration. He was accused that under number 35 he signed a demand that in village of Gornji Daruvar he signed a petition to join the municipality of Daruvar with the Krayina. The accused and interrogated admitted that people came to his house and asked that he sign in favor of Serbian autonomy, which he did with his parents.

/...

He considers that by doing so he expressed the will of the Serbian people for autonomy in Croatia.

The defence of the accused is unfounded.

The accused is an intellectual, and he was well aware that as an employee of the municipality he was subject to the decisions of the Croat government from which he received his salary. As a citizen of this country, he had to know that it has its own parliament, government and legitimate bodies and authorities, and in which nobody else was authorized to call and implement any referendums. He also had to be aware that committing such a treasonous deed towards the Country in which he was born and which fed him would necessarily cause bloodshed which subsequently did occur, as everyone in their right mind knows that if he makes a decision to take away the land of any people he will not be able to do so peacefully, but by using terrorism and crime.

By his act, the accused caused anger of the people of Daruvar municipality and it is clear to everybody that such a person cannot work for bodies of the Croatian government in Daruvar if that government is to enjoy the trust of its people.

In consequence to the above, the Government of the Republic of Croatia Trustee in Daruvar has made the decision as outlined above.

Note on legal advice: The accused party may submit a complaint addressed to the Ministry of justice and other government bodies of the Republic of Croatia in Zagreb within 8 days from receiving this decision. The complaint is to be submitted in two copies to this body, or may be stated verbally and recorded by local Daruvar municipality authorities.

DECISION TO BE DELIVERED TO:

1. Lukić Vojo, Daruvar
2. Accounting department - here
3. Personnel records,
4. Notice board,
5. Archives

ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT
AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES TRUSTEE

Branko Majcen

Document No. 4a

Class: 112-01/92-01/10
No.: 2111-07-01-92-3

The secondary disciplinary committee of the municipality of Daruvar, consisting of: Branko Majcen, chairman, Knapić Željko, Geroč Damir, Savanović Ksenija and Novak Veno as members, with Jadranka Herout as records clerk, in its proceedings against VOJO LUKIĆ, with regard to his breach against article 350, paragraph 1, item 10 of the Law on taking over the management, and in view of the complaint submitted by the defendant, on its session held on January 29, 1992, has adopted the following

DECISION

1. The complaint of VOJO LUKIĆ is deemed as valid, and accordingly the Decision made by the Trustee of the Government of the Republic of Croatia in Daruvar, dated January 8, 1992, Class: 112-01/92-01/10, No. 2111-07-01-92-1 is declared void and entire subject is being turned over to the primary disciplinary committee of the municipality of Daruvar for due procedure.

2. At the same time, the defendant is declared suspended as of January 8, 1992 until the end of the disciplinary proceedings, during which time he will enjoy all benefits due to him by virtue of his status of being an employee under suspension.

3. The complaint stated by the defendant claiming that the proceedings against him are out of date is hereby refuted as unfounded.

EXPLANATION

The Trustee of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of the Daruvar municipality, acting via his assistant for administrative affairs, on January 8, 1992 adopted under the above number a Decision on disciplinary proceedings, according to which the defendant was found guilty for acting in opposition to article 350, paragraph 1, item 10 of the Law on taking over the management, performed by supplying personal data and signature sometime between August 18 and September 2, 1990 for the demand that the municipality of Daruvar be joined with the Independent Autonomous Province of Krayina, thereby expressing feelings of animosity towards the Republic of Croatia, the breaking up of which and joining of its parts for the benefit of Serbia was expressed by the said demand, and accordingly was dismissed from work as of january 8, 1992.

The defendant submitted a complaint against the above decision in due time, which states her defence by reiterating that she voted for cultural autonomy of Serbs in Croatia, but not for joining the municipality of Daruvar with the Krayina.

In view of the defendant's complaint, and in official capacity, the said Decision had to be abolished and returned to the primary disciplinary committee of the Daruvar municipality for repeated proceedings.

According to article 351, paragraph 1 of the Law on deciding and proceedings of disciplinary measures for sedous breaches of work discipline, this is entrusted to disciplinary committees, while in this specific case, the matter was settled by an assistant of the Trustee of the Government of Croatia for the Daruvar municipality, who is not empowered to rule on such matters. Also breached was article 350 of the law on management, which stipulates that execution of decisions must be postponed until

day the Decision is adopted.

These mistakes had to be corrected in legal capacity, and using article 372 of the Law on management, and in view that the defendant's actions have caused mistrust in her work, it has been decided to place her on suspension as of January 8, 1992 until legal termination of disciplinary proceedings.

In the course of secondary proceedings, the defendant pleaded that the proceedings were out of date, stating that the deeds quoted were committed in summer of 1990 and that charges against her brought more than a year later.

This objection was overruled as unfounded given that the deed became known on January 5, 1992 when the brochure with the signatures was published, and given that this document was hidden beforehand in the chetnik headquarters and nobody knew about the deed.

It must also be mentioned that the said deed caused certain consequences, i.e. revolt of the municipality citizens after it became known in published form, and since proceedings were initiated as early as January 8, 1992 or on the third day after it became known, there can be no mention of being out of date.

Out of date procedures were also interrupted by war operations in this general area.

The primary disciplinary committee will ask the syndicate council for its opinion on this matter and will subsequently conduct proceedings and make a new decision.

For the reasons above, this secondary committee did not investigate the merits of the proceedings, but having noted significant miscarriages of proceeding procedures, it has decided as disclosed here.

Registrar:
Jadranka Herout (official seal)

Committee chairman:
Branko Majcen

NOTICE OF THIS SHOULD BE SERVED TO:

1. The primary disciplinary committee with entire records, and a copy of the proceedings are to be delivered at once to the defendant and the Government Trustee.

Document No. 5

Clothes factory "Vesna"
Daruvar
No.: 6-1/92
Daruvar, 10.01.1992

On basis of Article 109 of the Regulations on labor relations among employees of the socially owned clothes factory "Vesna" of Daruvar, I proclaim this

Decision

on terminating employment relations

1. - Staff member KRAGUJEVIĆ MILKA, employed on operations of manual finishing, as od January 10, 1992 will cease to be employed in the clothes factory "Vesna" of Daruvar.

2. - The staff member above will cease to be registered as an employee on the day this Decision is proclaimed.

Explanation

A booklet titled "Who's who in Daruvar" was published in the municipality of Daruvar, containing names of those who voted in favor of having the municipality of Daruvar join the Independent Autonomous Region of Krayina of Western Slavonia, with respect to the referendum held in 1991. Our municipality was subjected to destruction during this war as was our company, all of which is in connection with the said referendum. After this booklet was published, on January 8 1992, company employees demanded that an Employee meeting be held, stopping production in the process, and demanding that those company employees who voted in favor of joining Daruvar with Krayina be fired. The meeting was held on that same day, and was repeated the following day where the employees from the list were supposed to be. Employee (Mrs.) Kragujavć Milka did not turn up on this meeting. Upon repeated summons to come to the company the said employee responded. In the statement made in the office of acting General manager, she stated that her husband signed her acting in her name and that she was aware of this fact. She also explained that she did not turn up for work in December 1991 because she was on sick leave, which was later established to be untrue, stating that she considered she did not need to work at that time since she only works 4 hours a day as an invalid of labor. As the employee was on a waiting list all the time since the beginning of the war, the employee avoided the work schedule by misleading the manager to believe that she was on sick leave.

Because of unbearable relations within the company and production disturbances several months before the war and especially after the above booklet was published, refusal to report to work in December 1991, and the decision of the Employee meeting to fire all those who voted in favor of joining the municipality of Daruvar with the Krayina, the above Decision was adopted.

The employee has the right to appeal against this decision to the Workers' Council within 15 days of receiving this Decision. The appeal must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the police that

neither the employee nor any of her family members voted for joining the municipality of Daruvar with the Krayina.

TO BE DELIVERED TO:

1. Kragujević Milka
2. Accounts dept.
3. Personnel files
4. Notice board
5. Archives

Acting Manager

Marica Klemse

Document No. 6

EDUCATION CENTER OF DARUVAR
Gundulićeva 14
Class: 112-01/92-01/01
Doc. No.: 2111-24-01-92-2
Daruvar, February 14, 1992

The Disciplinary committee of the Education Center of Daruvar, consisting of: Čegledi Ivan, prof., committee chairman, Herout Vjenceslav, prof., committee member, Kuzle Miroslav, prof., committee member, Miota Josip, prof. representing the Center union, in session against employee LUKIĆ MILAN regarding breach of work discipline, and after holding a session at the request of the Center manager, on February 14, 1992, and on basis of Article 127 of the Regulations on labor relations, and paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the Regulations on Center employee responsibility, and on basis of recommendations made by the Crisis HQ of the municipality of Daruvar, issues this

Decision

regarding LUKIĆ MILAN, born on October 7 1953, living in Daruvar, Zagrebačka St. 16, teacher in the Education Center of Daruvar, by means of which we take the

DISCIPLINARY MEASURE

of terminating employment as of January 14, 1992

Explanation

Employee Lukić Milan is charged that sometime between August 19 to September 2 1990, under number 420 for the village of Batinjani, he signed the demand to join the municipality of Daruvar with the Independent Autonomous Province of Krayina, on basis of the decision made by the Serbian National Council on July 31, 1990.

The interrogated employee stated that he signed no petitions and that this was the first he heard anything about it. He suspects nobody as a candidate for providing his personal data and signing him on the petition.

Such a procedure is in collision with the principles of humanity and morality, and brings harm to the Center, decreases its reputation and is in opposition with teacher's ethics.

It is obvious that such behavior of the charged employee has caused revolt and mistrust of the Center's students and their parents. It has also contributed to the armed revolt of Serbian people nationalists, thereby endangering the lives of other citizens of the Republic of Croatia.

In consequence with the above, the Disciplinary committee of the Center has adopted this Decision as described above.

Legal advice:

The employee in question is free to submit an appeal to the Ministry of education, culture and sports of the Republic of Croatia in Zagreb within 15 days of receiving this Decision.

TO BE DELIVERED TO:

1. Lukić Milan
2. Accounts dept.
3. Personnel files
4. Notice board
5. Archives

Chairman of the Disc. Committee

Čegledi Ivan, prof.

The Crisis HQ of Daruvar is in agreement with this Decision.

President of the Municipal
Crisis Headquarters

Tomislav Stefanović

/...

Document No. 7

LIST OF MACHINE FACTORY EMPLOYEES - WHO BY VOTING IN FAVOR OF SAO KRAYINA OF WESTERN SLAVONIA BETWEEN AUGUST 19 AND SEPTEMBER 2 1990 SUPPORTED ARMED REBELLION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND ITS LEGALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT. SUCH PEOPLE CANNOT BE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, JUST AS THEY CANNOT HOLD MANAGEMENT POSTS, (added in handwriting:) OR LIVE AMONG US.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF WITH WHOM YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO WORK AND WHETHER SUCH PEOPLE CAN REMAIN IN OUR COMPANY.

NOTE THAT THE LIST IS NOT YET FINAL.

Machine shop

1. MIHAJLOVIĆ PERO 17*
2. MEDAKOVIĆ RADIVOJ 81
3. MANDIĆ ZORAN 104
4. KUNDADŽIJA MILE 159
5. CRNOBRNJA BRANISLAV 178
6. VUJKOVIĆ MILIVOJ 196-633
7. BOROJEVIĆ STANKO 203
8. BUNČIĆ ŽIVKO 212
9. PARIPOVIĆ ŽELJKO 227
10. OBRADOVIĆ LJUBIŠA 242-1283 (added in handwriting:) 5 K
11. ŠTEKOVIĆ MILAN 243
12. PLAVŠIĆ SRETEN 289**
13. ZAILAC JOVO 291**
14. MILKOVIĆ SAVETA 325
15. PAVLOVIĆ MILAN 351
16. MALEŠEVIĆ ŽELJKO 366
17. RATKOVI} DUŠAN 385
18. SMILJANIĆ DJURO 485
19. KULIĆ MILAN 498
20. MAIĆ ZLATKO 503
21. ŽUTINIĆ LJUBIŠA 518
22. ŠODOLOVIĆ ŽIVKO 552
23. MEDAKOVIĆ BLAGOJA 651 - Doljani 76
24. TEODORČEVIĆ RADMILA 658
25. POPOVIĆ MOMČILO 749
26. ALAVANJA BOŠKO 777-1373
27. VUJIĆ MILAN 781
28. JANOŠEVIĆ BRANKO 822
29. STJEPANOVIĆ MIODRAG 863
30. BOROTA KATA 897
31. BANOVIĆ DUŠAN 949 - Doljani 70
32. MIHAJLOVIĆ PETAR 993 (added in handwriting:) 5 K
33. HAJDIN DOBRIVOJ 1030
34. KATIĆ JOVO 1043-1497
35. PAVIĆ MOMČILO 1116
36. PAVIĆ DRENKA 1117
37. STOJIĆ RANKO 1147
38. VUJIĆ JOVO 26
39. BJELAJAC ZDENKA 1187
40. PLAVŠIĆ BOGDAN 1215 - Potočani 10
41. ALOBIĆ DRAGAN 1232
42. ŠIRONJA JOVO 1254
43. TEODOROVIĆ ŽELJKO 1259
44. ŽARKOVIĆ SLOBODANKA 1262
45. ČADJAN SIMO 1270
46. STOPONJA BORO 1401
47. ZABRDAC MILKA 1418
48. TOMIĆ RADOMIR 1422
49. GRAOVAC NIKOLA 1481
50. BOROMISA BORO
51. LOLIĆ GORDANA 1208

Doljani

52. MUDRIĆ MILIVOJ 10 ! 72
53. MAJIĆ ZORAN 31
54. RADOJEVIĆ MILAN 36
55. MAJIĆ DUŠAN 100
56. PLAVŠIĆ STOJAN Potočani 48
57. SMILJANIĆ VID D. Vreska 26
58. DŽELAJLIJA DUŠKO * 58
59. JOVANOVIĆ TOMO * 63
60. MIKELIĆ DRAGAN * 107
61. JOVANOVIĆ ŽELJKO Pakrani 117
62. KOLUNDJIĆ DRAGICA Imsovac 214
63. BOSANAC KOSTA Koreničani 16
64. RESANIĆ MILAN Batinjani 14
65. ŽARKOVIĆ SRETO Koreničani 137
66. ŽARKOVIĆ STEVO * 203
67. ŽARKOVIĆ DESA * 204
68. KOLUNDJIĆ STEVO Puklica 38

/...

69. KOVAČIĆ DOBRIVOJ	Ivanovo Polje	1
70. DŽELAJLIJA ŽELJKO	Gor. Daruvar	2
71. LONČAR DORIVOJ	*	42
72. KRKOVIĆ STEVO	*	49
73. KOVAČIĆ STEVO	*	56
74. GRAOVAC DRAGAN	*	68
75. KOVAČIĆ DOBRIVOJ	*	94
76. KOVAČIĆ MIODRAG	Daruvar	512
77. DŽELAJLIJA LJUBAN	Batinjani	20
78. ZDJELAR SRETEN	*	48
79. DŽELAJLIJA JOVO	*	64
80. MILKOVIĆ MILKA	*	77
81. BJELAJAC RADOVAN	*	194
82. KRUŠKA ANA	*	212
83. DŽELAJLIJA MITAR	*	248
84. * BOGDAN	*	261
85. * MILKA	*	262
86. MILINOVIĆ JOVO	Markovac	113
87. PROTIĆ DRAGAN	Markovac	168
88. MILINOVIĆ BRANKO	*	209
89. KOLUNDŽIĆ STEVO	G.Borki	25
90. ZAILAC STEVO	*	173
91. KEVDŽIJA MILE	Vrbovec	34
92. LAZARAC LJUBIŠA	*	93
93. KOCOREP BORO	*	102
94. RADULOVIĆ JOVO	*	105
95. RADULOVIĆ KATA	*	103
96. GOJKOVIĆ NEŠO	Kip	76
97. GOJKOVIĆ PERO	*	120
98. KRAJNOVIĆ NENAD	*	126
99. GOJKOVIĆ MILAN	*	137
100. ŽARKOVIĆ GORAN	G. Cjep.	15
101. REKIĆ RADOJA	V. Bastaji	98
102. KONČAR DRAGAN	*	253
103. MILETIĆ ČEDO	*	428
104. DESANČIĆ LJUBIŠKO	*	468
105. MILEUSNIĆ PETAR	G. Daruv.	1
106. KOVAČIĆ NIKOLA	*	67
107. MIKELIĆ DRAGAN	D. Vrijeska	107
108. GOJKOVIĆ STEVO	Kip	51
109. ŽARKOVIĆ MILENKO	Koreničani	36
110. JOVANOVIĆ ŽELJKO	Pakrani	117
111. OROZOVIĆ RANKO	Daruvar	893
(added in handwriting:)		
112. ČALIĆ NENAD		1190
113. POPOVIĆ DRAGO	Gr. Polje	
114. STOJIĆ RANKO	V. Peratov.	

* * *

NOTES by the I.C.S.S.:

* The number supplied denotes the employee serial number in the publication "Who's who in Daruvar", published in January 1992 with a list of ethnic Serbs who voted in favor of cultural autonomy of the ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

** The employee is not listed under the given number in the publication "Who's who in Daruvar".

Annex III

HARASSMENT AND EXPULSION OF ETHNIC SERBS AND CREATING AN ANTI-SERBIAN HYSTERIA IN CROATIA 1991-1992

Document No. 1

Transcript of the introduction (pp. 1-3) of the booklet "Who's who in Daruvar", published by the armed forces of Croatia in early 1992

Citizens of the municipality of Daruvar!

The brochure before you is very particular in several ways. It is not a bulletin, or a magazine, or a review. It is a special kind of a book of names. During the last year and a half of ill times over and in Croatia and in our Daruvar, we have seen almost everything human history ever invented to deny the life, property and dignity of one's neighbor.

Nevertheless, all that is still not everything that the half century long Bolshevik-Greater Serbian mind managed to threaten Croatia with.

It has managed to sow these ideas of madness among people who have for generations lived together, and even worse, it has introduced these ideas to their ways of life and behavior. The ages that follow bear witness to this.

The so-called Referendum on joining the municipality of Daruvar to the Independent Autonomous Region (Serb. abb. - SAO) of the Krayina of Western Slavonia, which we remember from spring of this year, is one of the seeds of evil sowed in the rich and tame fields of Slavonia.

The pages that follow bear witness on who are those among us who, by means of their seemingly simply act of circling "FOR" on a piece of paper, have placed this seed in the land and enabled it to grow. And don't tell us you didn't know what you were voting for; spare us the stories on cultural autonomy you thought you were voting for! And spare us the stories that you never saw your Proclamations and Declarations! If you haven't, then read them again. We printed them for you as well.

The text which follows brings the list of those Serbs from the Daruvar municipality who showed their agreement with the Greater Serbian ideas without any shadow of doubt by voting in favor of joining the municipality of Daruvar with the IAR Krayina. The list below is a true transcription of original materials in possession of the (National) Guard from Daruvar.

It is said that one generally learns nothing from history. This time, Croatia really should learn something.

Let us read what follows, let us know and let us remember!

On basis of the universal principle of the right of nations to self-determination which includes the right to separation, and on basis of existing norms contained in the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic (SR) of Croatia, and in particular that article of the Croatian Constitution which states that the Socialist Republic of Croatia is a state also belonging to the Serbian people living in Croatia, and in order to protect its national sovereignty and freedom, the Serbian people living on historic territories within the current borders of SR of Croatia, proclaims and adopts this document, produced by the Serbian parliament session held in Srb on July 25, 1990:

On basis of Article 4 of the Declaration on sovereignty and autonomy of the Serbian people and the decision of the Serbian National Council made on July 31, 1990, regarding the holding of a referendum, the central commission for the holding of the referendum makes public this

Proclamation

1. The referendum to be held from August 19 to September 2, 1990 will decide on Serbian autonomy;

2. The right to decide-vote will be extended to:
   - the entire Serbian population above the age of 18 living within the borders of the Republic of Croatia,
   - all members of the Serbian nation above the age of 18 who hold the citizenship of Croatia but do not live within the borders of the Republic of Croatia.

   The citizenship of the Republic of Croatia is held by citizens:

   1. On basis of their parents' citizenship;
   2. On basis of their birth on the territory of the Republic of Croatia;
   3. On basis of their willing adoption of the citizenship of the Republic of Croatia;
   4. On basis of being adopted by Croatian citizens; and
   5. On basis of international treaties.

3. The referendum will be held in local communities and settlements inhabited by ethnic Serbians; and

4. Serbians, citizens of the Republic of Croatia, who have not been signed in voters' lists in any specific local community or settlement will have the right to decide on any voting site after providing identification in form of personal ID cards, and by being included on the voters' list on that specific voting site.

Central commission for
conducting the referendum

Declaration on sovereignty and autonomy of the Serbian people

1. Within the borders of the SR of Croatia, which is a state also belonging to the Serbian people living in SR of Croatia, on basis of its geographic, historic, social and cultural specifics, the Serbian people is a sovereign ethnic group with all attributes belonging to a sovereign nation.

The Serbian people in SR of Croatia has the right, together with the Croatian people or independently, and in the process of establishing new relations within Yugoslavia, to decide on a federal or confederal social order.

Without the participation of the Serbian people, it is not possible to decide on the form of any Yugoslav community, and this is especially true in case of secession. Nations secede, not states.

The Serbian people gives itself the right, on its historic territories within the present borders of Croatia, to decide for itself with whom it will live, using which social order and with which ties with other nations in Yugoslavia.

No-one else has the historic right to determine the fate of the Serbian people which has inhabited these lands for centuries before the state of Croatia has been formed.

2. On basis of its sovereignty, the Serbian people in Croatia will have the right to autonomy. The contents of this autonomy will depend on the federal or confederal social order of Yugoslavia.

In a federal social order, the Serbian people will have the right to unimpeded and limitless official and private use of the Serbian literary language, Cyrillic alphabet, schools and a Serbian curriculum, cultural and political institutions, companies, press and a Serbian radio and TV network.

Such autonomy can be implemented only using municipal self-management, especially in those municipalities where Serbs represent an ethnic majority and by joining such municipalities into communities.

In case of a confederal social order in Yugoslavia, the Serbian people in Croatia has the right to political and territorial autonomy.

3. The Serbian people in Croatia will be represented by the Serbian parliament which will have its seat in Srb.

The Serbian National Council will be constituted as its executive body.

4. The Serbian National Council has the right to organize a plebiscite of the Serbian people regarding all issues of importance to its position in Croatia and Yugoslavia, as well as regarding other issues in connection with implementing Serbian sovereignty and autonomy.

5. The Serbian National Council will be an independent body which will, between sessions of the Serbian parliament, implement its decisions and this Proclamation, and will process issues on which the Serbian parliament and the Serbian nation will decide by means of a plebiscite.

6. On its session held on July 25, 1990 in Srb, the Serbian parliament pronounced as void for the Serbian people in Croatia all Constitutional and legal changes which negate its sovereignty as a nation and which breach its autonomous rights.

Pages 4-74 provide a list of 6,521 people of ethnic Serb backround from Daruvar (1,578), Doljana (123), Katinca (114), Miokovićeva (203), Velika Klisa (150), Potočani (112), Removica (43), Donja Vrijeska (122), Nova Krivaja (162), Pakrana (250), Imsovica (214), Koreničana (221), Puklica (96), Ivanovo polje (48), Gornji Daruvar (101), Trojeglava (105), Sirača (50), Golubinjak (55), Batinjani (565), Markovac (260), Donji Borak (200), Vrbovica (180), Donji Cjepidlaci (76), Kip (147), Gornji Cjepidlaci (54), Dobra Kuća (48), Govedje polje (150), Blagorodovac (285), Velika Bastaja (494), Bastajski Brdjani (75) and Miljanovac (240).

Document 2

Proclamation of the Initiative committee for the founding of the Croat Democratic Party Daruvar
and
Executive Committee of the Croat Democratic Alliance - Daruvar

posted on several places in Daruvar in early 1992.

EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THE FIFTH, AND BY GOD, THE SIXTH COLUMN IN DARUVAR, BUT DID NOT DARE ASK

HOW THEY SPEAK AND ACT:

- they talk of democracy and human rights,
- the communists of yesterday share their wisdom on market economy and economic prosperity, as if they all strive for it,
- they equate the aggressor and the victim, they are 'neutral' and for them, all are equally to blame for the war,
- their political enemies are 'ustashas', 'extremists' and 'traitors',
- the Croat state means nothing to them,
- they prefer to live in a 'democratic Yugoslavia' than in an undemocratic, yet independent and soveregin Croatia.

HOW YOU WILL RECOGNIZE THEM:

You will recognize them:

- in those who shrink away from the term 'fifth column', and say: 'Fifth column, what's that? There's no fifth column in Daruvar. Daruvar is an oasis of peace and it has real coexistence',
- in those who support abolishing 'collective' responsibility now, after all the evil and so many victims inflicted upon us by 'suffering', 'unarmed', 'bare-handed' and 'threatened' people, although we all know that individual rights and freedom of people cease čto existć when the freedom and rights of others are threatened,
- in those who quite incompetently knock every day on the doors of the Parliament and ministries so they could tell 'the truth' about democracy in Daruvar and their being threatened,
- in those who say that it is not their 'fault' for having been party members beforehand, and therefore shared the power and authority in the city,
- in those who woefully say that everything used to be better before the war, how they lived well and got on well together with others, how nobody used to work so little and live so well,

- in those who say there's nothing wrong or bad with struggling for power,
- in those who say that democracy will come to the city "on their train"[1],
- in those who are bothered by the Croatian national anthem and the name "Croatian Radio Daruvar",
- in those who fear entering premises with notices posted on the entrances, saying "Entrance forbidden for YPA [Yugoslav People's Army], chetniks and dogs",
- in those who oppose the renaming of the old Youth center to "Croat Youth Center" (since allegedly because of the word "Croat" their children will not dare enter and they probably do not consider themselves and their children to be Croatian citizens),
- in those who say that their political opponents black market cattle, weapons, shoes, have boutiques, and threaten them "half seriously, half jovially",
- in those who breach Article 42, paragraphs 1. and 2. of the Law on defence;
- in all those who imagine that Serbs in Croatia could have greater rights than: Croats, Hungarians, Muslims, Albanians in Serbia,
- in those who believe the book "Who's who in Daruvar"[2] is an unconstitutional and an illegitimate act, while an armed insurgence of "threatened" is a constitutional and legitimate act,
- in those who claim to hold "the fifth column" in the palm of their hand, yet at the same time, don't know how to say no to chetniks,
- in those who have started to be corrupted by the "power syndrome" and instead of using yesterday's honest friends have begun to surround themselves with "those" we are writing about here,
- in those who submit to ministries false accusations against the Daruvar warriors for Croatia, and sign them with aliases [such as] "The Croat army and a group of citizens",
- in those who would, under pretext of a legal state, defend the rights of "the suffering" and "the threatened", but were silent while thousands of Croats and Czechs were threatened by chetniks and the Serboarmy during the war,
- in those who frenetically applaud the statement: "We have had enough of one man from Zagorije"[3] (do they think the President of the Republic should come from Šumadija [a part of Serbia]).

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1 The original term used is "njihovim vozom". On Croatian, a train is called "vlak", and in Serbian, it is called "voz". Using the original expression points towards Serbs allegedly expecting democracy to come from Serbia, or with other Serbs; this however is implied rather than being said openly. - Translator.

2 This publication lists all those who have signed the petition to have the town of Daruvar join the Serbian Autonomous Province of Krayina; after compiling this list, the local authorities proceeded to dismiss from work all those listed. Documents on this publication are available as a separate subject from the Serbian Council Information Center. - The translator.

3 The original term used was "Zagorac", i.e. "man from Zagorije". Zagorije is a part of Croatia, and that is where late Josip Broz Tito came from; the allusion is on Tito. - Translator.

- in those who covertly offer logistic and moral support to our freedom fighters on the front,

- in those who are angered by knocking down of so many chetnik houses (but were silent while YPA jets were destroying), without mentioning the burned down Croat villages and towns in occupied areas,

- in those who believe it is the moral right of every chetnik to choose where he will live after the war (in Serbia or Croatia, since this is supposed to be a fundamental right of every individual),

- in those who believe that loyal Serbs who stayed on in cities do not need to distance themselves from the policies of Slobodan Milošević, Adžić, Babić, Jović and from crimes perpetrated by chetniks and Serboarmy, "since this is their personal affair",

- in those who leave parliamentary sessions when the new Constitution and other important documents are to be adopted, which are of key importance for achieving the independence of the Republic of Croatia,

- in "neighbors"[4],

- in snipers,

- in those who ordered taking down of the Croat flag from refugee camps in Czechoslovakia, and who promoted the "Yugoslav" truth about the war in Croatia,

- in those who, for the sake of the children from the school "16. rujan", did not provide adequate gifts for Christmas, much less a Christmas tree, not to mention a kind word which would stress the meaning of the word to the children,

- in those whose TV antenna is turned towards the east,

- in those who send anonymous messages like "you ustasha", "you extremist", etc,

- in those who boast to be quick on the trigger, and from time to time are known to "run down" a pedestrian (i.e. honest Croat),

- in those who believe that only those caught in the act should answer for war crimes, the manipulated peasants-chetniks, and not those who issue orders, the planners, the scenario writers, the financiers and the mongers,

- in those who subtract daily wages for days spent travelling from people who have gathered enormous financial resources for the municipality of Daruvar, simply because they did not allow such people to leave by signing their travel orders,

- in those who wear "make-up" by wearing a uniform, and when they are in civilian clothes, one knows somebody from the Presidency is coming,

- in those who do not have to wear a uniform, and wear it for the privileges only,

- in those who directly or indirectly help the enemy (consciously or subconsciously),

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[4] The original term used is "komšija", a term used in Serbian for neighbor. In Croatian, this would be "susjed". Again, the implication is clear - the authors point at Serbs. - Translator.

- in those who threaten and hound the Daruvar journalist who 'dared to inform the chetnik-bolshevik top dogs: "Daruvar is in Croatia and that's where it will stay!",

- in those who claim that the state of Croatia was realized by Croat soldiers alone and nobody else (least of all the Presidency). In analogy with that, the war of conquest should be blamed on chetniks alone, and not on Slobodan Milošević, Adžić, Jović, Kostić,

- in those who did not find it possible to bake in their school kitchens one little cake for the Croatian army, and at the same time organized banquets in wartime,

- in those who cannot (and do not want to) abandon the use of genitive and for whom the real, literary Croatian language is merely "the pinnacle of dilettantism, linguistic phraseology and demagogy",

- in those who would stubbornly negotiate with chetniks and the enemy,

- in those who will sue the authors of this proclamation for the criminal act against the dignity of man and morale, and for stating "untruths" and who will call on the law on information at the same time, or who would simply like to liquidate the authors.

INITIATIVE COMMITTEE FOR FOUNDING
OF THE CROAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR DARUVAR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CROAT DEMOCRATIC
UNION - DARUVAR

Following is the text of a leaflet circulated in the Republic of Croatia since April 1992 recommending the Croatian population how to treat Serbs. The author of the leaflet is unknown.

TREAT SERBS LIKE THIS

The problem is how to recognize those honest people beforehand after we have witnessed so much disappointment.

What to do after the war?

Biological survival of the Croatian people is also at risk. This matter should be addressed and attitudes adjusted without delay. Reflections on this subject can be put together and classified as follows:

1. Our children and grandchildren should know about the suffering of Croats caused by many "Croatian Serbs". Irrespective of the positions yet to be officially adopted and the way this matter will be dealt with in school curricula - our children should not be kept in the dark. This is the only way to avoid possible reoccurence of the atrocities committed against the Croatians and other non-Serbs living in Croatia. Let our future generations know their neighbours for what they are and what some of them may become...

2. Serbs are around us. As people and humanists we can do nothing to change that. They must be allowed to have their own life, their human rights, but what we can do is to prevent their expansion in the Croatian people and the destruction of our ethnic fabric - which was the situation we had until now.

3. If you are about to sell apartment, house or land - don't sell it to Serbs, even if they offer more. By selling it to a Croatian even at a lower price, we will spare our posterity of the horrors we lived. Even if the prospective buyer is an honest Serb, don't sell it to him either! It is impossible to predict how honest his descendants will be, for many Chetnik murderers are children and grandchildren of honest Serbs... And it is also impossible to anticipate who will be the next buyer beyond the near future.

4. If you need to employ new workers in your enterprise, don't employ Serbs, because that way you are preventing their economic consolidation and infiltration in Croatia.

5. Steer clear of shops, businesses and workshops owned by Serbs. Let them live their lives and we shall live ours - without them.

6. As a shop or enterprise owner your prices should beat those offered by Serb owners.

7. Don't mix and make friends with Serbs. Thus, you will prevent them from becoming part of the Croatian ethnic fabric. You never know whether they will heed the call of great Serbian politicians. So far, many of them have been unable to resist the "call of Serbia".

8. Teach your children and grandchildren not to mix with Sebs, with Serbian children. You will thus avoid their falling in love with and marrying Serbian boys and girls. Let them understand that love may come of mixing with people in some way or another. By mixing with their own people they will find their companion among the people of their ethnic origin. The young should develop a feeling that to marry a Serb is tantamount to underestimating or even betraying the Croatian people and disregarding the Croatian losses and suffering. Such marriages are danger to the survival of the Croats, as exemplified by the record of our co-existence with the Serbs so far.

9. Let us not leave our villages, towns and country before the onslaught of great-Serbian expansionsim! Let us restore them, and our cemeteries too! Let them be the sources and witnesses of our historical being. In previous wars, cemeteries remained generally intact, and one could "read" which nation lived at a certain place. The Chetnik barbarians are pounding our cemeteries precisely to wipe out the traces of our existence in these areas, and to freighten and expell us. So, don't leave! If anyone is to leave, it should be them! We should make their living so miserable that they wish to leave.

10. We should not allow some of our politicians or political parties to curry favour whith Serbs by channelling the Croatian money to Serbs in "underdeveloped regions " in order to make them feel cared for as an "ethnic group". They must understand that their leaders wontonly destroyed our roads, industry, agriculture, forests, and our homes and plowed up our cemeteries, briefly, that they killed the milking cow called the "Croatian

economy". We must restore and rebuild it. They should bear at least a portion of the costs! Let them live of their work and behaviour.

11. Let us commit ourselves to such a policy, tax policy and economy that will increase our birth rate and counter the "white plague" through appropriate health education. We should think of our biological survival as well!

12. We should be wary of Serbs in the future, and watch all their actions. Although we are not fond of militarism or police order, we will inevitally have to be both soldiers and policemen. We will know to be that too! We will demonstrate that it is not true that the Croats are not made for these jobs, the view which emanated from their position in these services in the past.

Conclusion

Serbs are around us. Let them be, let them live their lives, but we should not allow them to mix with us and we should not mix with them either, because they are "unlike any other people". Some of them turn into looters, destroyers, murderers in no time... Let us boycotte them somehow.

It would be best for us and for them if they went back to Serbia, the land of their forefathers.

We must apologize to honest Serbs for such an attitude, but if they are really honest, they will understand. History proves us right. They should blame their compatriots who aroused all this mistrust. We too have the right to fight for our survival! We see no other way which would be more appropriate to our perception of the world.

For how much longer? Until the Serbian and Croatian Serbs have reached the European level of understanding of co-existence among different peoples and until the process of European integration is completed. Until that time - beware of Serbs!

In Croatia, April 1992

Expelled Croats

Attention

Read this text, memorize it, and forget where you got it from! Give it to others to read. If possible, copy it and distribute further. Let it pass on like national traditions.

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25347
27 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMAMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that on 24 February 1993, acting in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, the Romanian authorities denied access to the Iron Gate lock to a Yugoslav convoy of 19 barges loaded with petroleum. As a result, 45 Yugoslav barges are presently blocking the Danube, thus bringing to a complete halt the navigation on this vital international waterway.

The action taken by the Yugoslav barges is another retaliatory act against a country that is implementing the sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Moreover, the blocking of the Danube inflicts further considerable losses on the economies of the riparian States that have already sustained significant damage due to the sanctions regime.

Hungary seeks early and effective action by the Security Council to remedy this intolerable situation.

I would kindly ask you, Excellency, to have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André ERDÓS
Ambassador

93-11313 3951d (E) 270293

280293

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25348
1 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note of 26 October 1992 concerning implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 778 (1992), has the honour to inform him that, following an investigation of the matter by the appropriate authorities, there is no evidence of the existence of any Iraqi assets in Luxembourg.

93-11510 (E) 010393 010393

010393

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25349
1 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 17-23 February 1993.

17 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 11,500 metres, centred over Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Irbil and Mosul.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Busayyah and Salman.

18 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 27 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Qurnah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Salman, Artawi and Busayyah.

19 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 45 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Jalibah, Salman and Busayyah.

20 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 69 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Amarah and Busayyah.

21 February 1993

(a) Northern region: no hostile aerial activity was recorded inside Iraqi airspace in the northern region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 720 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr, Qurnah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman and Busayyah.

22 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 10,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Ushbayhah and Busayyah.

23 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Shatrah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25350
1 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Serbian militia and paramilitary units, taking advantage of their seizure of heavy weapons from UNPROFOR's storage facilities in the UNPA's North and South, are conducting continuous bombardment of the Maslenica crossing and the adjacent area - thus acting in flagrant violation of the provisions of operative paragraphs 8 and 9 of Security Council resolution 802 (1993).

It was the intention, and it remains the wish, of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to pursue towards the normalization of life and the creation of peaceful conditions throughout the territory of Croatia. That is the reason why the Croatian authorities on a local level are organizing the ferry-boat connection servicing civilian traffic through the Strait of Maslenica, and are attempting to prepare for the construction of a pontoon bridge connecting the two shores. Their efforts are being disrupted by the continuous shelling from the Serbian side.

Furthermore, the Serbian insurgents are once again initiating bombardments of cities, townships and villages along the Adriatic coast. Areas of Zadar (Bibinje, Paljuv, Zemunik, Policnik, Prkos, Ralovac, Galovac, Skabrnja, Gorica, Rastane, Biograd na moru, Turanj, Filip-Jakov, Vrana, Novigrad, Jasenice, Maslenica) and Sibenik (Vodice, Bicine, Radisici, Dubravice, Velika Glava, Meterize) have been under constant alert due to mortar and artillery attack for the past four days. Zadar and its surroundings have a severe shortage of water and electrical supplies.

In this very sensitive moment, when the Croatian Government under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen on the Conference of the Former Yugoslavia is putting all efforts into negotiations with the representatives of the Serbian population on the UNPAs aimed towards full implementation of Security Council resolution 802 (1993), the other party is proving that its intentions are contrary to the spirit and the letter of the said resolution. The purpose of the perpetrator is to instigate the renewal of the hostilities, and to bring the country in the state of full-fledged war. The paramilitary units of the

Serb insurgents have been replenished with the "volunteers" from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which continues the aggression on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

We urge the Security Council to take action in preventing these incidents - that are contrary to its decisions - to continue unabated.

I would ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25351
2 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the blockade of the River Danube caused by barges from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which has been brought to the attention of the Security Council already on 26 February 1993. This illegal blockade is still in place, resulting in a complete halt to navigation on the Danube and a complete interruption of the Danube/Black Sea traffic. This blockade causes severe economic damage to Austria and to the other Danubian countries.

The action taken by the Yugoslav barges constitutes a breach of international law and an unacceptable act of retaliation against those countries that are duly implementing Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992).

Austria therefore requests the Security Council to take necessary measures in order to remedy this intolerable situation. Austria considers that the international community should not accept the behaviour of a State that not only does not implement Security Council resolutions, but also tries - through illegal countermeasures - actively to defy and frustrate them.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations

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GENERAL

S/25352
2 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that over the last few days, Israeli towns and villages have once again been subjected to indiscriminate rocket bombardments originating from Lebanese territory.

In several letters to the Secretary-General, the Government of Lebanon accused Israel, inter alia, of acts of aggression and attempts to destabilize Lebanon and undermine its national unity and territorial integrity. From the aforementioned Lebanese communications, one could be led to believe that Israel arbitrarily attacks civilian and military targets in Lebanon at whim, in order to destabilize and undermine Lebanon.

In repeating such misleading accusations, the Government of Lebanon could hardly believe that the international community is blind to the real reasons for the instability in the area of the Israel-Lebanon border. The international community is fully aware of the fact that the Hezbollah terrorist organization, the source of whose instructions is widely known, functions both within and from Lebanese territory and commits acts of terror and violence which are aimed at adversely influencing and frustrating the peace process.

Despite Lebanon's declared commitment, pursuant to the 1989 Taif accord, to disarm all the militias functioning on its territory, no attempt has been made so far by the Lebanese Government to disarm the Hezbollah terrorist organization. On the contrary, the organization is encouraged by Lebanon's leaders; it is granted freedom of movement by the Lebanese Army to carry out acts of terrorism and it is granted shelter after completing such acts.

The Hezbollah terrorist organization functions with impunity within Lebanon, openly intent upon undermining the peace process, regardless of the better interests of Lebanon itself and in open abuse of Lebanon's national unity and integrity. Its activities are initiated, planned and supported by Iran, and carried out with the sanction and cooperation of the Government of

Lebanon. Some of Hezbollah's recent activities have been orchestrated to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of the organization's previous leader, Abbas Mussawi, and to serve as a demonstration of "welcome" to the area for the visit of the Secretary of State of the United States of America. These activities have involved all-out, pre-planned and coordinated infantry attacks on targets in southern Lebanon and rocket attacks on Israeli towns and villages. In clear abuse of accepted humanitarian norms, the bases and emplacements of the Hezbollah terrorist organization are located within, or in close proximity to, civilian population centres and infrastructures, thereby cynically utilizing innocent civilians as human shields for their terrorist activities.

The sanction given by the Government of Lebanon to acts of terror both on and from Lebanese territory constitutes a stark violation by Lebanon of its international responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and relevant norms of international law.

Israel has expended every effort to respond to the Hezbollah attacks with moderation and restraint, and is obliged to undertake whatever measures necessary to protect itself from such terrorism and to detect and prevent activities and infiltrations by Hezbollah terrorists across the Israeli-Lebanese border.

When addressing the international community, Lebanon must not misrepresent the facts. It cannot call upon the Security Council to act against another Member State when Lebanon itself is sanctioning terrorism. The recent attempts by Lebanon to internationalize the mutual Israeli-Lebanese problems by repeatedly urging Security Council action against Israel, serve to undermine the bilateral peace negotiating process, which is the only feasible means of solving disputes between the two countries. Israel continues to hope that Lebanon will make a courageous choice and live up to its commitment by disarming Hezbollah as well as the other terrorist organizations functioning within and from its territory. We also hope that Lebanon will negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Israel, with a view to achieving peace and security in the area.

I should be grateful, Your Excellency, if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25353
3 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of reports of continuing fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina I have been instructed by my Government to request urgently an immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation.

I would appreciate it if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine ALBRIGHT

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